RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

July 16---Seventh Sunday After Pentecost.

Religious Programme for the Day-Herald Religious Correspondence-The Religious Fress on the Riot-General Religious News.

Services To-Day.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth will preach morning and evening in the New York University, entrance on Waveriey place.

Professor Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College. will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle church this morning and evening.

At the Central Methodist Episcopal church Rev. Mr. Bottome, of Yonkers, will preach morning and

"The Claims of Positivism Contested and Supplanted by Faith" will be the subject of Rev. William H. Pendicton's discourse this morning in the Fifty-third street Baptist church. Baptism in the

Rev. Dr. Westcott will preach in Plymouth Baptist church this morning and evening.

Rev. J. M. Puliman will preach in the Church of Our Saviour this morning. Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach in Chickering Hall

(Fifth Universalist) this morning, on "Ail Things Possible with God." Rev. Merrill Richardson will preach in the New

England Congregational church this morning and Rev. C. S. Harrower will preach this morning and evening in at. Luke's Methodist Episcopai church. Mr. Thomas Gales Forster will speak before the

Society of Spiritualists, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, this

morning and evening.

The first meeting in behalf of the centenary observance of the Reformed Church will be held this evening, in the Collegiate church, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Addresses are to be de-livered by Rev. E. S. Porter, Chairman of the Synod's Special Committee; Rev. Dr. William J. R. Taylor. President of Synod: Rev. H. D. Ganse and Rev. Dr. Ormiston. It is expected that other

The Jewish Law Applies to All treatures. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

Before the law was given to Moses on Mount Sinal men were governed by internal taws, or what may be termed the unwritten law of God. The first man, or the Adamic Church, was governed by the percep tion of what is good and what is truth until they lost that perception of truth by reason of self-love and the desire to know of themselves from external and scientific knowledge, which is signified by the eating of the tree of knowledge, of good and evil. That Church existed until the time signified by the

That Church existed untal the time signified by the Flood, when the men of that period became totally corrupt, and were destroyed from off the earth, God reserving to Henselt but a few to preserve the human races from total extinction, which is signified by Noan and his family.

In that Church was implanted conscience, which was to them a law, but not perception, by which the Adamic or most ancient Church was governed. After man ceased to be governed was governed. After man ceased to be governed by conscience, then the Jewish Church was established, and to them was given the written law, through or by Moses, by which and the ceremonials of the Church they were governed.

The Mosaid Courch was purely a representative Church, which foreshadowed the coming of our Lord Jeans Christ and the ceasablishment of the Caristian Church; as was also the instory of the Jewish mation of the Christian religion. Consequently those before the written law portshed without nat law (the Decalogue): or, in other words, perished, or were saved by obsdience to the perception or conscience they possessed.

Thus, instead of the Scriptures denying the Im-

cience they possessed.

Thus, instead of the Scriptures denying the imortality or man, since his creation, it is written to veat to him that he is immortal, and the reveal to thin that he is immortal, and the means is given him to preserve his immortal life. If he does not obey the written law be will as surely have immortal death—that is, spiritual death or second death—as is told in the sacred Scriptures, which, when read, understandingly, can only be so construed, in confradistinction to the "theory of total extinction." as set forth to your last issue.

The Nature of God-Who and What He Is. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In the Henald of July 2 an article was inserted signed "A. B. C.," which takes cognizance of your editorial comments in your issue of June 25, on the Rev. John Weiss' assertion "that the nature of the Creator is in the material created," and also "on his lack of fauth in the soul's immortality."

The Mosaic account of creation gives us to under stand that Go! was from all eternity, and that he was in the form of a man. It is, therefore, fittingly said that he created man in his own image. (Genesis L. 27.) It would seem to be equally incontroverable from the text (not with standing the absurdity of the popular bellef that God created the world of nothing) that the carch and waters in a state of chaos were also eternal. (Genesis 1., 2.) "The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep." It thus appears that the spiritual and immortal person of God was a substantial body in form from all eternity, and that the eternal earth and waters were substances without form, dark, dead and senseless. The eternal God was life and light. The elemai uncreated earth and waters were death and darkness. Here we see the root of life and the root of death, and that they were separate and distinct essences from all eternity. Revelation teaches that God has wisely preserved and perpetuated these distinctions; "by their fruits yo shall know them"-

Matthew vil., 16-20. We now come to creation: Genesis li., 7-"The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." This breath of life was a divine influence from the nature of God, so that Adam's nature was the same as God's, but as Adam's as may be seen; Hebrews it., 19—'For verify he took not on bins the nature of angels; but he took on him the seed of Abraham.' For though the angels and all other living creatures have breath in them, it is

not on him the insture of angels; but he took on him the seed of Abraham." For though the angels and all other iving creatures have breath in them, it is not the breath of like from God, and, therefore, none of them are of His divine hature.

Having show what dod was, it becomes necessary to bring into view the creation of man to show what God is, and who he is. We proceed to do fais.

Matthew 1. 18. "Now the birth of Jesus was on this wise: When, as his mother stary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, sine was found with child of the Holy Ghost;" verse 23. "Behold a virgin shall be with child, and shall bering forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with as." So also Luke 1. 31 and 33, "And, behold, thou shall conceive in the wond, and bring forth a son, and shall cell his name Jesus." "And he shall reign over the house of Jacob forever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end." So also St. John, L. 1, 2, 3, 10 and 14, "in the beginning was the world, and the world was with God, and the world was find the beginning with God. All fittings were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made. He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not. And the world was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we belief His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, fell of grace and truth," So also St. John xil., 45, "And he that seeth me seeth Him that sent me." Isaiah tx, 5, "For unto us a child is borg, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be called Wonderful, Counseller, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Frince of Peace." So also Colossians IL. 6, 0:—"As ye have, therefore, received Christ Jesus the Lord, so was ye had bodily." Do not these scriptures lead to the incontrovertible conclusion that God biaseld decended bodily." Do not these scriptures lead to the incon trovertible conclusion that God himself descended from heaven and entered bodily, soul and body, into the womb of the Virgin, and in her womb dis-Into the womb of the Virgin, and in ker womb dissolved his immortal person into a pure mortal body of fiesh, blood and bone, so as that He was the same God in mortality as He nad previously been in immortality—still being but one body or person? The seed of the woman was shed to clothe the Eternal Spirit, the Father, with a new garment, or a new body, in which the Father thereafter would dwell to all eternity. The former immortal body had dissolved, and was substituted by a mortal body, the soul of this mortal body being the Eternal Spirit, the Father. According to the sajings of Christ, "He that seeth me seeth the Father." "I and the Father are one." We take see that incarnation did not change God's nature, for He was sull the Father as well as the Son, His Godhead was only valied in fiesh.

presses the character it reflects. As the Creator He appropriately calls Himself the Pather. As the Rodeemer He fitly calls Himself the Son. As the Comforter and Sacrineer He calls Himself the Holy Ghost—three names or titles pertaining to one person, and not to three persons. There is not a single passage of Scripture which says there are three persons in one food, but the Scriptures abound in positive assertions to the contrary.

sons in one God, but the Scriptures abound in positive assertions to the contrary.

Now, the nature of God is deducible from what
precedes, but, for the further edification of the
reader, be it understood that God is all faith, which
is all truth and power, including charity, love and
all other spiritual, immortal and divine excellences
abounding in His blessed person, and overflowing
as from a pute fountain of living water. It was by
faith that the worlds were made by the Word of
God. It was by the faith He had in the truth of His
word that he died, It was the faith He had in the
infinite truth and power of His word to effect and
accomplish the thing spoken of that raised the soul
and body of the Lord Jesus Christout of the grave
of death into a new and everlasting life of immortal
and eternal glory. St. John x. 17, 18—"I lay down

accomplish the thing spoken of that raised the soul and body of the Lord Jesus Christ out of the grave of death into a new and everlasting life of immortal and eternal glory. St. John x. 17, 18—"I lay down ms hie that I might take it again. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again." Matthew xxiv., 36—"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." See also Matthew viiz., 10, 21; Matthew xxiv., 21; Matthew xxiv., 31; Matthew xxiv., 8; Matthew xxiv., 22; Matthew xxv., 31; Matthew xxiv., 8; Matthew xxiv., 17, 29; Matthew xxiv., 21.

The fovegoing premises show what God was, in and from all eternity; what he was, in time, during his sojourn in flosh here on earth, and what he is now that he has ascended in less and bone, and has giorided himself with the same glory which he had be ore the world was;—namely, the Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. v., 2—"For there are three that bear record in heaven—the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one." Verse 8—"And there are three that bear witness in earth—the spirit, and the water and the bood, and these three agree in one." There is sone but Christ, no other God or Saviour but the Lord Jesus Christ, in one single person, though men and angels should gainsay it.

Cathelies in Catholic Countries and Catholics.

Catholics in Catholic Countries and Catholics in Protestant Countries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:appeared a somewhat prophetic article entitled 'Irrepressible Conflict- War of the Churches,' which not only is entitled to great consideration on account of its truthfulness, but seems likely to come to pass and be enacted before the writer imagined. The proposition of the Hibernians (Catholies), on the St. Bartholomew massacre principle, to cut down every Orangeman they may meet on the 12th of July, smacks of the barbaric ages, and the matter calls for more than a passing notice. The first inquiry is, does this country belong to 5,00,000 frish Catholica, the majority of them foreigners, or have the 30,00,000 American Protestants any right, title or interest in the same? Can Fenian processions and rish Catholic, processions on St. Patrick's Day appropriate the principal thoroughtares of this great city for their own purposes and then deny the same privileges to another party because they are not Catholics, and threaten them with annihilation in case they see fit to paradic? Is such a state of things to be folerated in this free country? Or is this not a free country? Is this feeling on the part of the Catholics actually against Orange Protestants, or is the Orange part only a cover and a blind, and the intense hatred and bifterness directed against the 33,00,000 American Protestants as well? On examining into the mater we find that the Pope's junder was celebrated in Sun Ermunered there there exists and tree Catholics. for more than a passing notice. The first inquiry is, Francisco a short time since, and Irish Catholics were allowed to walk unmolested in procession; but when, a few days after, some Baimas—also Catholics—andersook to celebrate the unity of Italy they were mobbed by the Irish and driven from the street. Attaongh the Irish district the union of Church and State in the Kingdom of Great Britain, where the prevailing religion is Frotestant, yet they much admire the union of Church and State in kome, where the religion is exclusively Roman Catholic, Protestant controles not being permitted within the walls of the so-called Holy City.

A NATIVE AMERICAN PROTESTANT.

The Rev. Alex. Burgess, D. D., Set All Right.

To the Epiron of the Herand: - Having noticed in a recent issue of the Herand a short and imperfect sketch of the Rev. Alex. Burgess, D. D., I trust that a few facts from an authentic source concerning so eminent a divine may not be unacceptable to your readers.

A good part of the ministerial life of the Rev. Dr. Burgess was spent in Augusta and Portland, Me., where many a grateful soni will testify to his faithiness and success. In 1866 ne accepted a call to St. John's church, Brooklyn, L. I., where for three During this period the encroachments of bustness upon the old parish boundaries rendered it expedient and was to remove the ameient and-marks to the present engible spot near Pros-pect Park; but before the new chapel of st. John's was quite completed the good rector and a call to Unrist carrent, Springfield Mass, which he accepted, with the conviction that the service of the Master domained this canage. The result of a year and a balf of carnest activity in the new field has proved how efficient a worker he has been. The rad parish has revived in energy and service and breaching once every Lord's Day.
Rev. Dr. Burgess is not a Low Charchman.
He ignores all partisan names and holds
fast the Catholic faith as once for all delivered to the saints. He is a thorough
scholar in Biblical and churchly learning, and may
be confidently trusted to prove any assertion that
he may make with regard to primitive usage. He is be confidently trusted to prove any assertion that he may make with regard to primitive usage. He is a man in the very prime and vigor of life, and capable of more mental and physical endurance than any one I have ever met. His figure is fine and commanding: he is puternal and gootte in his prestly character, and calls forth the esteem respect and love of all who know him. To the diocese of Long Island he is as great a loss as he is a gain and blessing to the diocese of Massacaussotts.

A PARISHIONER.

The Christian Sabbath. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-When Moses wrote the Ten Commandments, on

tablets of stone, under Goa's dictation, the fourth one read, "Remember, keep holy the Sebbath day," We know that the Jews, therefore, kept the Saboath very strict-that is, Saturday-and do, with some modifications, keep it so until this very hour. But Jesus Christ, the founder of the new law, healed on the Sabbath day, and said impliedly, that necessary work might be done on that day without moral offence. After the Saviour's death and resurrection and the establishment of the Christian Church (caused principally, I suppose, by our Lord's rising on the third day from the grove, on Sunday), the Caurch changes the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday. And, indeed, it may be said that, with the change of days, also came a change of observance and of the religious character of the Subbath day, The primitive Christians, however, though relaxing veneration which the Sews gave the old Sathoath, yet kept Sonday as a day of rest from secular inbor, snut their prayer's and religiously observed it as God's day. But mediaval Christianity run into levity in regard to proper religious observance of the Saboata—going to mass in the morning and to the horse race of the strein in the afternoon or evening—horse racing and theatrical representations therefore striving out of the hearts of the people the supreme religious contemplation of the great sacrifice on Calvary, which in the morning, under the symbolical figure of the mass, was held up to their eyes. The consequence of this therefore, was the social immorality of the middle ages. Well, Protestantism at last came, and Calvinism at one restored the character of the Jewish Sabbath. Puritainism in New England has revived all the awful strictness of the Mosaic dispensation in regard to Sabbath observance. On the Continent, in Europe, however, in Cathoic and Protestant countries as a general rule, Sanday is a day of secular only yment rather than a day of prayer and rest from workely cares. Above all, in France the sunday is outraged. Political elections are held there on Sunday, the cafes are in full blast, the boulevards are aive with the gayety of fashion, horse racing is going on outside of Paris, balls are in notion in the evening, and, in fine, Sunday in France at the present moment bears no more resemblance to the Christian Sabbath of the early days of Christianity than modern French Christians do to those of the apostolic days. What we want now in the nineteenth century is not the hypocritical, sendalous Sunday of Dominal Cathoile France, but a Sunday or Sabbath of Duritanism and Judaism, nor the loose, superficial, sinful, scandalous Sunday of Dominal Cathoile France, but a Sunday or Sabbath which is superficial, sinful, scandalous Sunday of nomin Catholic France, but a Sunday or Sabbath which God, and a day which should assume a healthy, natural, religious character. France is punished to-day for her desecration of the Lord's Day. Let us, then, in this country keep the Sabbath as it ought to be kept, and not oring down God's wrath on our heads for living like heathens or like the beasts which perish.

W. C. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:Now that you can breathe freely, after your noble efforts in the tuterests of law and order in this city, and as you have taken a special charge of the subject of preaching and preachers, pernaps you will find it retreshing to look at a little joke perpetrated by the Scottish American Journal in an editorial of this week, entitled "Scottish Preaching and Preachwalled in flesh.

It only remains that we examine the three-fold name or title of Father, Son and Holy Ghost with which the Scriptures invest the Lord Jesus Christ, and which He claims for Himself. These names and titles are reflective of His works and of the operations and influences by which He has been pleased to manifest and make known His aimignty wisdom and power. Each of these names pre-emigently ex-

have nothing more to do than to pick up the first Scotchman they meet. If so, Scotland must have wonderfully changed within a few years. With few exceptions our recollection is that of long. dry. argumentative sermons, and of prayers tha knew no eng. Mr. Taylor we judge to be an excep-tionally good preacher. Tais is evident not only from the sermons ne preached here, but from the fact that churches in Scotland are eager to secure him. He has been called to some of the leading churches there, and must be an able representativ man from his appointment as delegate to the man from his appointment as delegate to the American churches. The Scotch people would have the same right to say that Dr. Adams, the delegate of the American Church now in Scotland, is nothing more than "a good specimen" of American preachers that any one here has to assert that Mr. Taylor

more than "a good specimen" of American preachers that any one here has to assert that Mr. Taylor is a good specimen of scotch preachers. Dr. Adams 13 one of our very best men, and 39, we take 44, Mr. Taylor is one of the very best scotland can produce. To strengthen its point the article in question asserts that Dr. Hall's success is largely due to the fact that his preaching is Sootland in its main features. How Dr. Hall's preaching can be any more Scotlish than Dr. Adams' or Dr. Storrs' is for the Scotlish American to say. It is our opinion that Dr. Hall owes his success to the absence of certain Scotlish features, and to the presence of an unction with which few Scotland in are favored. But the drift of the article is to show that American is miserably inferior to Scotland in preaching. This journal says there is one grand exception—Henry Ward Beccher. But where are Storrs, Adams, Cuyler, Pentecost, Duryea, Armitage, Chapin, Talmage, Newman, Tyng and the host of names who appear in the columns of the Monday Herallo as "able and eloquent preachers" Are these not American, and do they not compare favorably with the distinguished names of Scotland? The truth is, that while we give all monor to the learning and talent of Scotle pupis, we are proud to think that the American is not so far behind it. And we are confident that the non-distinguished preachers, the hard-working clergy of America, will compare favorably with the same class in Scotland.

guished preachers, the hard-working ciergy of a America, will compare favorably with the same class in Scotland.

Scotland.

Scotland harerican has hold of a pet idea, and so must give its reasons for the superfority of the Scotch preachers. It says that the Scotch system accounts for the good preaching. Young men must study four years before their tuelogical course, and then give five years to the thrology and writing sermons. We must correct the writer on this point. In the Established Church three years are given to theology, in the Free Church four, and the five years of the United Prespection, and the five years of the United Prespection of the consider that only about seven weeks of each year are given to attendance upon theological classes. Now, what is the cise in this country? The majority of students are graduates in such colleges as Princeton, and that implies three years' study in the arts. Before heensed to preach they have in the same proportion studied theology for three years, and if we consider that the American session extends from Goodber to July and the Scotch from November to April it will be seen that about the same time is devoted to study in each country. We have, besides, been present at Presbytery examplations in both countries, and cannot say that about the same time is devoted to study in each country. We have besides, been present at Presby-tery examinations in both countries, and cannot say that the one is a whit more thorough than the other. So much for the facts upon which the doubtful as-sertion is made that the Scotch pulpit is superior to

The Scottish American tries to strengthen this tottering cause by dealing a blow at its own countrymen who are settled as pastors in America. It speaks of them as the unsuccessful and unfortunate who cross the Atlantic. Of the many Scotch preachers who are pastors of large churches throughout the country is this the case? Is it the case that Drs. Ormiston and Thompson, of this city, are among the unsuccessful and unfortunate? May not Scotland be proud of such worthy representatives, and may not America justif regard such as "good specimens," as well as delegates like Mr. Taylor, whom she is proud to receive and honor? Yours, &c.

ONE WHO KNOWS BOTH SIDES.

The Catholics' Troubles at Hudson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your issue of yesterday there appears a telegraphic despatch from Hudson, N. Y., relative to he Catholic Church trouble there, which contains statements which are incorrect. After the admirable expose already published in the HERALD by your special correspondent it is not necessary to enter into any details, as the influence directing the tone of those despatches is obvious to every intelligent reader. As to the targe gathering of the opponents of the pas'or said to have taken place I have only to of the pas'or said to have taken place I have only to say that I was there, and was in the immediate vicinity of the church, and saw nothing of it until I read the Associated Press report in the papers. The object of these Hudson Communists is plain to any intelligent observer, being to keep up excitenced. The presence of the Right Rev. Bishop on Sunday would no doubt have served their purpose in this respect; failing in this they have resorted to the press to orate their special noboy. As to the mass at the pastor's residence—the caurch being under interdict but few can be permitted to attend, as the mass is not for the congregation, the great majority of whom are good and devoted to their pastor, and must suffer this inconvenience through the misconduct of the few miserable miscocauts who have caused all this strouble.

Religious Notes-Personal and General. At the alumni meeting of Western Reserve College, H. B. Huribut, of Cleveland, gave \$10,000 to the institution. He had previously given \$15,000. The college is prospering.

Commencement exercises at Davidson College, N. C., were suspended this year on account of the sudden death of the President, Rev. Dr. McPhall. Only the degrees were conferred.

Rev. George B. Joccivn, D. D., has been chosen President of Albion College, Michigan, and Profes-

Alolon College has conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. W. H. Pertine, of Michigan, and Washington and Jefferson College on Rev. John Robinson, Ashiand, Onto, W. W. Woodend. Saltsburg, Pa. Ashand, Onlo, W. W. Woodend. Saisseng, Fa. Bighteen young men graduated from Wabash College June 22, nine of whom intend to enter the ministry. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. F. S. McCobb, of Topeka, Kausas, and on Rev. W. A. McCorkie, of Poston.

A. McCorkie, of Topeka, Kansas, and on Rev. W. A. McCorkie, of Boston.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas F. Lynch, ordained deacon at Troy some months since, will be ordained priest on Thesday next by Archbishop McCloskey, at the Cathedral. Mr. Lynch is a native of this city and is a reshient of St. Mary's parish,

A writer in the Presbyterian advocates the levying of a tax upon the churches to defray the expenses of the commissioners of the General Assembly at its session, instead of quartering them upon the people of the city when they meet.

Dickinson College has conferred the honorary degree of Li. D. upon Postmaster General J. J. Creswell and the Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the degree of D. upon the Revs. S. F. Brooke and E. A. Johnson.

Rev. C. A. Stork, of Baltimore, was unanimously gRev. C. A. Stork, of Baittmore, was unanimously elected as Graf professor in the Getrysburg Seminary at the recent commeacement, and a committee appointed to urge his acceptance. Two years ago Mr. Stork declined a similar call, but it is now hoped he will yield to the repeated expression and wishes f the board.

The venerable Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass.,

showed much of his oid-time animation.

Rev. G. P. Revel. D. D., the leader of the Evangelical Waldensian Church, was buried in Florence on the 13th of June. Dr. Revel was sixty-one years of age; and in the recent history of Protestantism in Europe he had borne an important part. He was a theological pupil of Neander and Schliermacher, in Berlin, and was ordained in that city in 1833. Since 1844, when the work of evangelizing Italy began in earnest, Dr. Revel has been in the very front of the battle. As a preacher he was not pre-eminent; but his organizing power was of immense value to the Waldensian propaganda. He hes buried near Rosa Madiat, in the cemetery of Porta Pinti.

The Long Island Methonist Muddle. The animosity of the Rockville Centre Methodists will manifest itself by some new feature to-day, as several of the elders are to repair en masse to the "rag shop" (as they term little chapel at the Centre) for the purpose of obtaining some definite explanation with regard to the abstracted articles from the tion with regard to the abstracted articles from the old church. A conclave is to be held by the elders in the evening at the old church, when some decisive action is to be taken. The action with regard to dispossessing the Rev. C. P. Conner of the parsonage has not been discontinued, as has been heretofore reported, and that gendeman, together with the Rev. Mr. Dutcher, wish it distinctly understood that the embittered feeling of some of the parismoners has not subsided in the least, but has, if auything, lincreased, and bears every indication of continuing without abatement.

A BAD NEIGHBOR.

Samuel Fleet and Charles Lamb are neighbor farmers, and live in Jamaica. Fleet hires a piece of pasture land and Lamb pastures his cattle in the same field. Lamb wanted to turn in the cattle of other people, but Fleet objected. Lamb said he would soon put Fieet's cattle out of the way and have the field to himself. On Wednesday night his have the field to himself. On Wednesday night his three cows were brought home, and one of them was found to have had her tail cut of and a large cut in her side, and the other two were found to be injured in the head. A cow belonging to William Dougherly was pasturing in the same field, and had her back injured and other wounds to such an extent that she died on the following day. Lamb was arrested and tried for the offence yesterday. The trial was a langhable one. Howe and crittenden, in the persons of Quarterman and Hamilton, worked excessively hard for their clients, evoking peals of laughter at times. It was a genuine "foodles" aftar, notwithstanding the case was a serious one. With great gravity the learned Judge fined Lamb glo and piaced him under bonds to keep the peace, not toward citizens, but toward cows.

OUR COLLEGES.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni-The Obituary Idst-Congratulations to Professor Morse-A Resolution of Thanks to President Wool sey and of Welcome to President Porter-Gifts to the College-l'lass Meetings-Prizes-New Protessors Elected.

NEW HAVEN, July 12, 1871. To-day, of all the days of the years, is one possessing peculiar interest to the alumnt of Yale; for on this day they meet after an absence of from three to fifty years, and, seeking out old classmates, live over again the dear old college days. At half-past nine o'clock in the foregoon the annual Alumni meeting was held at Alumni Hall. About four hundred graduates were present. Professor Thacher called the meeting to order, and invited the members of the class of 1821 to take seats on the stage. About a dozen responded. Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, was chosen chairman, and Albert Todd, of Missouri, secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Atwater, of Prince ton College. After a few remarks by the Chairman, the obttnary list was read. During the year eighty. longed to the academical department, eight to the medical and two to the law. Of the graduates of the past century but two survive—Timothy Bishop, of New Haven, class of 1796, and Rev. Thomas Wil-

liams, of Providence, R. I., class of 1809.

Professor Thacher and Dr. Bacon made brief remarks, referring to Dr. Woolsey's with irawal from the presidency, and paying a tribute to his character and labors. The last named presented

the presidency, and paying a tribute to his characser and labors. The last named presented resolutions, passed by the corporation, which expressed regret at the resignation of the President, and resurn thanks to him for his services to the college for the past twenty-five years. Speeches in keeping with the occasion were made by Judge Spaulding, Rev. Mr. Goodrich and Mr. John A. Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Foote presented resolutions congratulating Professor Morse and dectaring that the college ought to be considered a sitent partner in the electric telegraph invention. These were adopted. Mr. Cassins al. Clay, of Kentucky, spoke briefly of the changes wrought in the country, and he was followed by Rev. Mr. Tarbox, of Beston, who read a poem entitled "Yale Forty Years Ago."

Professor Gilman announced that a gentleman had tendered the Shefiled Scientific School \$5,000 if \$25,000 was raised, or \$10,000 if \$50,000 was raised for a professorsath fund. Another gentleman nearing this offer had sent his check for \$5,000. Both gentlemen refuse to permit their names to be published. He aiso announced that ex-Lloutenant dovernor O. F. Winchester, of New Haven, had given to the college intry-two acres of land in the suburbs of the city, valued at \$90,000, for the purpose of establishing an astronomical observatory. Mr. E. G. Hincks, of the class of 1888, presented, on behalf of his class, as a class contribution to the college forms, as a class contribution to the college of the class of 1898, presented, on behalf of his class, as a class contribution to the college, of washington; Rev. George Adams and Owen Eastman, of the class of 1891, thingsley, class 1846; J. G. Vose, class 1831; Rev. William W. Andrews, class 1831, and Albert Todd, class 1836.

Mr. Bliss, of New York, offered resolutions of thanks to President Woolsey and of congratulation to Professor Porter, the President elect, which were passed, and then the meeting adjourned.

In the evening and during the day the classes of 1821, 1831, 1846, 1858 and seve

In the chapel on Tuesday morning the following In the chapel on Tuesday morning the following prizes for best English composition by members of the Sophomore class were aunounced:—First prize to Messis. Eben Alexander, William Beebe, H. M. Denslow, W. A. Houghton, Frank B. Tarbell. Second prize to Messis. A. H. Allen, Thomas A. Bent, Rensselaer W. Daniels, Frank Palmer, Samuel O. Prettice. Third prize to Messis. E. S. Cowies, Gardner Greene, E. H. Lewis, Hart W. Lyman, Charles H. Thomas. The gaining of these prizes is considered by the college men one of the most desirable college honors. The entire class compete for them, and, as the class of '73 has an unusually high standing, the awards this year have only been secured by a liberal display of ability.

have only been secured by a liberal display of ability.

At the meeting of the corporation on Tuesday, beside electing a President, the following appointments were also made:—Professor Lounsbury to be Professor of English Literature in the Scientific School; Henry A. Beers, Tutor in English Literature; H. P. Wright, Assistant Professor of Latin; Eugene Richards, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Thos. Hooker and Edward Heaton, Tutors.

The Sophomore declamations were delivered Tuesda: evening at the chapel, before a good audience. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Pirst to C. P. Latting, second to S. P. Williams and the taird to Frank B. Tarbell.

Commencement Exercises at Yale-The Dearees Conferred-An After Dinner Speech by President Woolsey-President Porter on the Future of the College.

NEW HAVEN, July 13, 1871. The annual commencement exercises at Yale College took place vesterday. At nine o'clock in the forenoon the graduating class, together with about two hundred of the members of the alumni, marched from the College chapet to Centre church, preceded by the President. At the church a large audience was assembled, the galleries being filled with ladies. The exercises were opened with prayer, followed by music. The following orations were then listened to:-

Salutatory oration, in Latin, by Herbert E. Kinney, Griswold, Conn.; Gissertation—"Woman, Her Past and Present"—by George A. Strong, St. Louis, Mo.; desertation—"The Prophetic Warning of Alexander Hamilton"—by John G. Bianding, San Franeisco: oration-"The United States as a Young Nation"- by Cornelius E. Cuddebeck, Port Jervis, N. Y .: oration-"The Tyranny of Combination"-by Charles H. Hamlin, Platnville, Conn.: oration-"Present Political Duty"- by Charles D. Hine, Lebanon, Conn.; philosophical oration-"Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, of Andover"-by Warren B. Riggs, Palmyra. N. Y.; dissertation—"The Watch on the Rinne"—by Gustave M. Stoeckel; oration—"The Political Career of Disrael"—by Thomas Thacher, New Haven: philosophical oration—"The Emotional Element in Oratory," by Nathan H. W. Littlesey, New Preston, Conn.; philosophical oration—"The Athe-ism of La Piace"—by Charles R. Lyman, Norwich, Conn.; philosophical oration—"Theory ited"—by Alwin E. Told, Ludlow, Mass.; dis conn.; philosophical oration—'Theory Linnied'-by Alwin E. Todd, Ludlow, Mass.; dissertation—'Communism in America''-by Howard Mans. field, New Haven; oration—'Our Country's Literary and Political Life''—with the valedictory address by Wilbert W. Perry, Collinsville, Conn. At the conclusion of the exercises the degrees were conferred. The graduating class upon whom was conferred the degree of B. A. numbered 102. Of the other degrees conferred there were 2 Ph. D., 1 C. L. 23 Ph. B., 3 M. D., 11 LL. B., and the following honorary degress:-D. D. upon Rev. Dr. Henry Alian, London, Engiand, editor of the British Quartery Review: L. D. upon Dwight Foster. Boston; J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, formerly Secretary of State, and Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, Lariford; degree of M. A. upon Joseph Battell, Norfolk, Conn.; B. M., C. Durfee, Fall River, Mass.; Henry Farnam and Joseph E. Sneffleld, New Haven; Simeon B. Chittenden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John B. Harmon, San Francisco, Cal.; Edmund C. Stedman, New York; Curtis Thompson, Strafford; Rev. Charles Nichols, New Britain; John T. Watt, Stedman, New York; Curtis Thompson, Stratford; Rev. Charles Nichols, New Britain; John T. Watt, Norwich, Conn. After conferring degrees the members of the

After conferring degrees the members of the alumni marched to Alumni Hall and there partook of a dinner. After the dinner President Woolsey referred in a short speech to his windrawal from the college, and expressed the hope now that the alumnit were to have a representation in the college they would contribute liberally toward it. He also noped that whatever change might be made in the course the college is to pursue culture and discipline would be made the foundation. Professor Dwight acted as the toast master. Governor Jewell responded to the toast "Connecticut;" Professor White, of Cornell University; E. G. Mason, of the class of 1860, and Mr. Curnigan, of the class of 1861, responded to the toast "Tresident Mason, of the class of 1800, and Mr. Curnigan, of the class of 1801, responded to the toast "President Woolsey," and Professor Porter, the President elect, to "The Future of the College," The latter thought that in the future the students of the college should strive to introduce a higher regard for truth honor and integrily among the themselves. He desired that the college should make culture and discipline its foundation principles, and closed by indicating the needs of the college and exhorting the alumni to work for her success. After a few remarks from other members the proceedings were closed and the arimni members once more departed to their several homes, leaving the college once again to its usual quietude.

ROWDOIN.

The Proceedings on Commencement Day-Who Received the Degrees-The Dinner and the Speeches. BRUNSWICK, Me., July 12, 1871.

Bowdoin commencement, the great agony over which the entirety of this portion of the Union has labored for a twelvemonth, was celebrated with the usual festivities and ceremonies to-day. The Board of Trustees and Overseers, organized somewhat like our national Congress, had their annual council and cordially agreed with the doings of each other. The old church presented to usual appear-

ance, the band played and all the people rejoiced at the result. It was noticeable, however, that the attendance was much smaller than that of former years, and, indeed, a scale of gradual diminution has been in existence for some time, the causes of which were foreshadowed in my etter of yesterday. Many of the alumni had given up all hopes of prosperity for the college, and con-sidered it to be in the last stage of literary consumption. The action of this week, it is confidently predicted, will infuse new life into their veins, and make Bowdoin College-what it deserves to be-the first in place as well as name in the Pine Tree State.

One class of the community, THE LADIES.

it might be said, have remained blissfully uncon scious of the decay of their favorite flirtation ground. The same old faces which have for years been annually seen about town-from the old girl from Portland, who is vainly searching for a husband, to the Waterville matron who sighs over the difference between the present and times gone by-are all here in full numbers and decked in all the panoply of female armor. The wives of graduates and those who would like to occupy such a position walked the malls to chatty companionship, and flung their smiles and handkerchiefs about the college grounds

who would like to occupy since a positive the malls in chatty companionship, and dung their smiles and handkerchiefs about the college grounds in reckless disregard of those whose hearts were not steeled against attack, and whom they outnumbered at least twenty to one. As a proof of the great failing off in the attendance upon this university, it may be mentioned that in 1837 a class of thirty-six men graduated into the political walks of life. To-day but fifteen men composed

THE SEY-TOR CLASS.

Of these five will seek their fortunes in the pursuit of clients under difficulties, a triune will hope for ill-health and consequent gain, two hope to succeed in mercantic life and the remaining third are totering in the balance between living on the money acquired by their ancestors, or entering actively into hard work for themselves. They comprise a very heavy class, so far as physical weight is concerned, aggregating 2,430 pounds, with an average age of twenty-two and a half years. In height the average is a little more than five feet nine and one-half inches. They are really a very fine looking set of fellows, physically, and in a mental point of view they bear every evidence of culture and hard and fruitful work. Although but seven of the graduates of to-day were present during the Freshman year at college there is still an esperit de corps, a quiet, unassuming, gentlemanly demeanor among them. Which reflects the highest honor on their Alma Mater. At the

MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT to-day several very important matters were acted upon calculated to extend the sphere of college usefulness, Among other matters of note it was decided to add a scientific branch to the regular course of studies, and also professional schools and schools of industry wherever occasion may demand. The several propositions of Mr. Ethel Shepley and Mrs. W. B. Sewall to found two scholarships bearing their names, and accased. President Harris, who leaves to assume the dutles of Dwight Professor of Theology at Yale College, was the recipient

Anatomy in the Medical School. But to THE PROGRAMME
of the public exercises of to-day. At half-past ten o'clock the alumni, in solemn procession, headed by President Harris, robed in black, kept time to the music of the Germania Band in their progress towards the Congregational church. The edifice was well filled with the drice and fashion, not only of this State, but with scattering representatives from far-off sections of the country. After the usual introductory exercises the orations were delivered and the disquisitions read, the Saintatory Oration in Latin being by Kingsbury Bacheider, of East Dixmount, and the Valedictory by John Adams Hinkley, of Gorham.

The essays were read for the most part in a com-

of Gorham.

The essays were read for the most part in a commendable manner, although the subject matter of but one on the list was of a nature to reflect greatered to not the faculty of the college. At their conclusion

creat thoto the acolege. At their conclusion

THE COLLEGIATE DEGREES

Were conferred as follows:—

Doctor of Laws.—Samuel Harris, W. G. Crosby and Charles Deane.

Doctor of Philipsophy.—Professor Edward S. Morse.

Doctor of Philipsophy.—Professor Edward S. Morse.

Doctor of Philipsophy.—Revs. E. F. Cutter, of Rockland, and J. O. Mears, of Boston.

Master of Aris.—(In course).—C. A. Ring, C. J. Chapman, G. W. Foster, R. L. Packard, G. M. Dodze, G. L. Chandler, C. E. Chamberlain, T. J. Emery, J. H. Hinckley, O. D. Baker and C. G. Holyoko.

Master of Aris.—(Out of Course).—Class of 1849, Thomas H. Talbot; 1831, T. P. Bradford.

Master of Aris.—(Out of Course).—Class of 1849, Thomas H. Talbot; 1831, T. P. Bradford.

Master of Aris.—(H. Fernald, L. H. Noyes and J. F. Moody.

Rockey of Aris.—(In Course).—Kingshury English.

of New York: A. A. Streut: F. H. Underwood, of Boston; C. H. Fernald, J. H. Noyes and J. F. Moody.

Buchelor of Arts—(In Course)—Kingsbury Eachelder, James Franklin Chaney, Charles Edward Clark, Edmund Chase Cole, Newton Freeman Curtis, Edgar Foster Davis, William Sawyer Bennett, Jr., Sylvanus Otis Hussey, William Palmer Melcher, Edward Page Mitchell, Alfred Johnson Monroe, William Sallivan Pattee, Vernon Dana Price, Everett S. Stackpole, Wallace Rowell White.

Bachelor of Arts—(Out of Course—Class of 1344, Horace Williams and Samuel P. Dinsmore; 1864, J. W. Wintiney.

The exercises at the church were concluded with prayer, after which the audience partook of THE ANNUAL DINNER in Memorial Hall. President Harris sat at the head of the table, flanked by the Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, N. J., and the Governor of Maine. After the tables were cleared away the President formally welcomed the quests, stating in edge.

dent of Princeton College, N. J., and the Governor of Maine. After the tables were cleared away the President formally welcomed the guests, stating incidentally that he should not have tendered his resignation of office unless he had known, almost beyond a doubt, that ex-Governor Chamberlain was to be his successor. Both he and Mr. Chamberlain was to be his successor. Both he and Mr. Chamberlain agreed in their opinions as to what should be done to perfect the departments of the college; but the latter possessed greater abilities for carrying them ont.

Dr. McCosh, in response to loud calls, instituted a comparison between the colleges of the 044 Word and the New. The former, he thought, educated their men more thoroughly because they could afford to employ better instructors, and had as much money as they needed to accomplish laudable results; but the collegiate institutions of this country, although poor in purse, turned out a larger number of graduates than their rivals across the ocean. He was decidedly in favor of departing from time-honored customs when they had proved inadequate to the needs of the present. "At Princeton," he said, "they tell me to follow in the footsteps of Jonathan Edwards and of Witherspoon, and to do the work that they did, This is all very well. They did good work in their day, but their work is not to be meddled with after its accomplishment. I will do the best I can in my day, and perhans future generations may complete he tables were cleared away the Presi

day, but their work is not to be meddled with after its accomplishment. I will do the best I can in my day, and perhaps future generations may complete what I shall try to begin." To improve the present condition of analys among American colleges the Doctor recommended, first, the employment of a large number of professors at more liberal salaries, and second, the institution of fellowships for the benefit of the salaries, and second, the institution of reliewings of the second colleges and second the material salaries, and second, the institution of fellowships for the benefit of the salaries. fit of the students under their charge. will require money, but Americans ought to be willing to expend freely in their behalf.

Other addresses followed and the meeting ad-

Journed.

To-night President Harris is holding the usual levee at his residence, attended by a large number of the alumni and friends.

AMHERST.

The Commencement Exercises-Gift to the College by Samuel Williston-Horace Greeley Made a Doctor of Laws-President Stearns on the Prospects of the College-A Speech by Henry Ward Beccher.

AMHERST, Mass., July 13, 1871.

Thursday being commencement day is generally

the important day of commencement week; but this year, as might have been supposed, the exercises on Wednesday entirely eclipsed all others, and by the alumnt will be considered as one of the precious days to be held in remembrance. The extreme length of the exercises are com-

mented upon every year, but without avail. From half-past nine until half-past one the weary assembly sit under varied strains of eloquence. This feature is not without its advantages, and will, probably, continue for all time to come. The programme for to-day was a long one, as usual, the Salutatory Address being delivered by Joseph Nathaniel Blanchard, of Athany, N. Y., and the Valedictory, "The Problem of Civilization," by Edwin Munsell Bliss, of

Constantinople, Turkey.

Entering the the grounds from the street at the right is the Williston building, erected by Samuel Williston, whose warm heart and open purse in 1861 saved Amherst College from ruin. There is no mould about him. His life is one to be remembered and worthy of imitation. Yesterday, upon the fiftieth birthday of Amherst College, he increased the gratitude of all friends of the institution by giving a new donation of \$50,000. He did not give it as a monument to himself in the share of a library to be erected bearing his name, or "any such thing;" out to the college treasury, which, as Presi-dent Stearns remarked at the Alumni dinner to-day, was always as poor as an almshouse, and often in a worse condition.

When Dr. Stearns was inaugurated there were no

Alumni had registered their names. The project of raising a scholarship from each class had been more of a success than they could have expected. Over \$40.000 had been raised, and next year, with the promises they now had and a luttle effort, the undertaking would be a success. The earnestness with which this scheme has been prosecuted has been for some time a subject of remark among educated circles.

William H. Ward, of the Independent, was present

circles. William H. Ward, of the Independent, was present at the Alumni meeting, and received three rousing cheers for his success in deciphering the inscriptions on the slabs from Naneveh and Babyion that have been some time here in the Nineveh Gallory. The college regattas that were advertised to take place on the Connecticut River, opposite Hatfield, was a failure, on account of one of the crews' absence. Many of the friends of the college complained, and justiy too, at the mismanagement, with no apparent good reason.

and justify too, and justify too and justify too and parent good reason.

The Senior Promenade Concert this evening was furnished by the

and justly too, at the mismanagement, with no apparent good reason.

The Senior Promenade Concert this evening was a brilliant success. Music was turnished by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, who gave a concert here on Tresday evening. With such inspiring music and the perfect arrangements the ovening entertainment was well enjoyed.

Yesteriay was a great gaia day, the celebration of the semi-centennial of the college, for which so great preparations had been made. The immense tent upon the campus was full, and all the standing room about it was crowded. At eight o'clock in the morning there were exercises in the symnasium. At hair-past mine o'clock President Stearns delivered his address of welcome to the alumni. At the close of the address the alumni held a business meeting, at which the question of the prospect of obtaining the privilege of appointing the five trustees now appointed by the Legislature was discussed. The following officer for the year were elected by acciamation:—For President, Hon. A. H. Bullock, of the class of 1836 (Nee Presidents, E. B. Humphreg, 1023; Thatcher Thayer, 1831; S. S. Spaulding, 1839; C. G. Clark, 1858; E. A. Strong, 1855. For Scoretary and Treasurer, Professor J. H. Seelye, 1849.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon the newly-elected President, Mr. Alexander H. Bullock, addressed the assembly, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of the class of 1834, also made a speech. Mr. Beecher said although during college life his health was wasted in quest of college life his bealth was wasted in quest of college honors he came with no LL. D. or D. D., and spoke as a man disappointed by bigotry and liberality. After some m-re pleasantry in the same vein, has spoke feelingly on the education of women in connection with the college. He said:—I is not a new question; that woman should they be separated? Again, why double the expense? There would be no need of a seminary at North Hampton for women if the first of the alumnian of chearing and the afternoon the new process of the seminary at North Ha

TITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE REAL NAME of the new California poet, "Josquin Miller," is Cincinnatus Hiner Miller, and his father's home is Engene City, Oregon. The noet has been successively a California miner, proprietor of a "pony express" over the mountains, editor of a democratic paper in Eugene City, attorney-at-law in Canyon City, and county judge of Grant county. He married, about 1863, a young lady named Minnie Myrtle, who had acquired reputation as a writer of verses. In 1870 he separated from his wife, leaving ner with two children provided for in Oregon, and set out, via New York, for London, where he has since resided. He is represented to be as impulsive and reckless as Byron, and predicted, in some farewe'll lines addressed to his wife, and published in the Oregon State Journal, that he would have "a name among the princely few."

A LIFE OF COLONEL ULRICH DAHLORRN, the daring young Union officer, who has sometimes been called "the Marion of the war," will soon be published by Lippincott. It was written by his father, the late Admiral Dahigren, and completed

by the widow of the latter.

A HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS

to appear in London, from the pen of that volume nous writer, Mr. James Grant. It is a fruitful sub-ject. The only books yet published on the theme are Mr. Frederick Knight Hunt's "Fourth Estate: a History of Newspapers," 1850; Andrews' "History of British Journalism," 1859, and Madden's "History of Irish Periodical Literature," 1867. Each of these works is in two volumes. Is it not about time for a history of the American press?

A New Book of American Constitutions, to con-tain all the organic laws of the United States and of each State, from the first charter for Virginia to the adoption of the last constitutional amendment in 1870, is about to issue from the government press at Washington. The publication was ordered by the Senate two years ago and will be edited by Major Ben Perley Poore.

KIT CARSON'S RIDE; a new poem, by Joaquin Miller, will be issued by Roberts Brothers shortly.

Baken, Voorius & Co., of New York, have issued a new edition of Ram's "Science of Legal Judgment," with extensive notes and additions, by John

Townshend, of the New York bar. A NEW WRINKLE in mercantile literature is to appear, under the title of "The United States Credit Record of Business Men; containing the names of those firms whose promissory notes are salable, their location, business, capital, sales, &c., for the beneat

of all classes of business men." This will be

A New Book on "The Mediators of the World. Buddha, Chrishnu, Zoronster, Pythagoras, Maculapius, Jesus, &c.," is in the press of William White

& Co., Boston. The author is M. B. Craven. AT A LATE MELTING of the Royal Geographical society of London the interminable discussion of Livingstone's probable fate was renewed. That gentleman has now been out five years and there remain few, indeed, who believe that he is in the land of the hving.

in hand some years since by a body of learned clergymen, has advanced to nearly the end of the

POREIGN PERSONAL COSSIP

-The Prince and Princess of Wales are goin o to Ireland, and great preparations are being made for the event. -General Appert wil be the President of the

court martial before which Rochefort, Grousset, Rossel, &c., are to appear. -Mr. Gregory, senior member for Galway, Ireland, in the British Parliament, will succeed Sir Hercutes Robinson as Governor of Cevion.

-M. Michelet is ill at Piorence with congestion of the brain, and his recovery is doubtful. It is said that he was overwhelmed by the recent events in —Gardalell, in announcing to the Fresholm of the Republican Union of Nice his determination to refuse the candidacy for the department of the Mari-time Alps, says:—Thanks. I cannot accept."

—The Princes Joachim and Achille Murat have just returned from Germany, where they had been prisoners. On their arrival they immediately pre-sented themselves before the Minister of War at Ver-

——Prince Pierre Bonaparte, says the Paris Jour-nal, is in Paris, and has been met by several per-sons walking rather inarmy in the Bois de Bou-legne, leaning on the arm of a man servant. In appearance he has grown ten years older.

appearance he has grown ten years older.

—The Figaro says that a member of the Committee of Alsace, M. L., sent to Berlin to ask for the reduction of the garrison of Strasburg, received only for answer from the Chanceltor of the empire, "Those devils of soldiers! You see when they once get into garrison there is no way to make them get out."

-The Crown Princess of Prussia has done a very graceful act, which cannot possibly be interpreted otherwise than as evidence of ner Royal Highness good nature. One day, at her own request, some representatives of the English press now in Herlin attended at the palace to receive from her fips expressions of her appreciation of the services rendered by special correspondents during the late cannaign.

campaign.

—The Emperor William of Germany has issued an order for a medal to be struck in commemoration of the war. The medal for combatants is to be of bronze, and is to bear the hiscription "To the victorious army;" for hon-combatants the inscription is to read "For faithfulness to duly in war," and the medal to be of steel. Both classes are to bear the device, "God was with us; to Him be the honor," and to have on the reverse a cross with the date 1-50-71. In the centre of the cross will be a shield, enclosing, for combatants, a wreath of laurel; for non-combatants, a gariand of oak leaves.

leaves.

—M. Courbet, one of the leaders of the Paris Commune, writing, under date of May 29, 1871, to a Iriend, says:—'Not only have I not destroyed any works of art in the Louvre, but, on the contrary, it was under-my care that all those which had been dispersed by various Ministers in different buildings throughout the capital were collected and returned to their proper places in the museum. In like manner the Luxembourg was benefited. It was I who preserved and arranged all the works of art removed from the house of M. Thiers. I am accused of having destroyed the Column Vendome, when the fact is on record that the decree for its destruction was voted on April 14, and I was elected to the Commane on when Dr. Stearns was inaugurated there were no scholarships or prizes. Now the annual amount realized from scholarships is \$2,200 and over, and the amount received from prizes offered is \$1,000 annually. During Dr. Stearns' Presidency there has been given to the college \$600,000 for various purposes, \$250,000 of which was given by Mr. Walker.

At the exercises this morning Horace Greeley received an LL. D., and the announcement was received with much applicates.

At the Atumni dinner to-day President Stearns spoke cheeringly of the fature. He said every one of the fifty classes was represented here; but 673